G. R. S. 58]

Previous references.

File No. 289-15

1915. 16
(Court)

Serial Nos. 1—3

Later references.

Destroy
1 year
26/11/19

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1—3

Part B for June 16

SUBJECT.

Re- prosecution of Chuckie Gowda & 20 others for offence under section 193 I.P.C.

---

3) 2. The Govt Advt. J. 13/5/16. 4309

States that Govt consider it inexpedient to apply for sanction to prosecute the persons.

W D 1351—GPB—20,000—13-12-15

Highland 4/16.

G. R. S. 11] 1915. 16

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Courts

NOTES.

File No.

FILE HEADING.

Re Prosecution of Chuke Gowda & 2 others for offences under section 193 I.P.C.

From

No. Dated Received

Diary No. | Enclos. Spare Copies. | Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

NOTES—First Sheet.

C. S. 72/1.4.15

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

From the copies of extracts sent by the Govt. Advocate, it is not clear that the statements made by the three persons referred to by him before the Chief Judge must be false. They would be false, only if the statements made by them before Mr Plumer were true. They were not bound to speak the truth, to either Mr K.R. Ramaswamy Iyengar or Mr Plumer. If they were not legally bound to speak the truth they cannot be guilty of offence under S 193 I.P.C

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—50,000—5-8-15

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

As regards the statements made to Mr Obridulla, they are statements made to a Police officer, and the witnesses were not bound to state the truth. If they are left out of consideration, it does not seem "manifest" how the other statements before the Chief Judge must be false, granting that the enquiry was a judicial proceeding.

It does not seem to be clear whether such prosecution may not stifle all information even when a case is true. In any case, this case seems to require very careful consideration before Government commit themselves to any definite course. As this letter was received only at 3. 30 this afternoon If approved, this case will

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GPB—50,000—5-8-15

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

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be considered in further detail and resubmitted.

ES
28/3

Dist-Mem[b]

Mr. Doraswamiyer spoke to me about this matter. The question is not so much about the truth of the subject matter of either statement, as of the falsehood of the statement made before the Ch. Justice to the effect that they had made no statements as alleged before the other Officers. If this could be proved & (as may with plausibility be contended) their statements were made under the sanction of oath, they will be liable to punishment.

As to whether it is quite necessary to prosecute them at this

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GPB—50,000—5-8-15

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

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Stage before the Case against the Pff is disposed of, I have a doubt. The Chief Judge is to I believe go on leave after the Vacation & perhaps it may be expedient to have the Appn disposed of by him.

Please note further & take order of the Dewan in a day or two (as I shall be away) & send a reply to Govt Advr. Govt.

23/3/16

23/3/16

24/3/16

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GPB—50,000—5-8-15

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

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The questions for consideration are :-

1) whether the three persons referred to in the letter are guilty of the offence of giving false evidence, and

2) whether it is desirable to direct the Government Advocate to apply for Sanction to prosecute those persons.

3) In regard to the first point, it is clear that before a ~~person~~ is charged with the offence of giving false evidence, it must be proved that he ~~was~~ was legally bound by an oath or by an express provision of law, to speak the truth.

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GPB—10,000—10-6-14

Routine Notes.

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If this point is established, and if it is also proved that the statement is false, it is unnecessary to consider whether the proceedings were judicial or otherwise. The distinction is only necessary for the purposes of punishment. In this, with due deference to the Government Pleader, it appears to me that the Proceedings in this case cannot be held to be judicial. An enquiry is judicial if its object is to determine the legal relationship between one person and another; but if there is no such object the judge can not be held to be acting judicially though he might be exercising the powers under a Statute.

Vide 12 Bombay 36 at 41-4

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GPB—10,000—10-6-14

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

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The enquiry under S 20 of the Civil Courts Regulation seems to be merely an administrative one or a quasi judicial proceeding; and in the absence of any law directing persons examined in the course of such enquiry to speak the truth, the question arises whether they are legally bound by an oath to speak the truth. Under S 4 of the Oaths Act all Civil Courts & persons having by law or consent of parties & authority to receive evidence are authorised & administer oaths. The point is whether the present case comes under this provision of law. Though the language seems wide enough to include a case like the present one still in the absence of specific authority it seems doubtful if oaths can be administered in such quasi judicial enquiries, relating merely to administrative

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GPB—10,000—10-6-14

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

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matters. The competency to administer oath is made to depend on the authority to receive evidence. The Courts are bound to administer oaths only in judicial proceedings. If they are acting in any other capacity, they do not appear to have this power. (See 20 Cal 724). But the point is not free from doubt, and perhaps the Judges of the Chief Court will consider it before giving sanction.

(1) If S 4 be applicable to the case, then under S 14, there is a legal obligation on the part of the witness to speak the truth.

(2) Granting that the accused are guilty, while it seems undesirable to direct their prosecution, before the result of the enquiry is known.

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GPB—10,000—10-6-14

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

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Appeals against orders for sanctioning prosecution will be heard by the Chief Court & the Chief Court itself, and this will practically be depriving the persons their right of appeal conferred on them.

2) Thirdly, such prosecutions will have a double effect of deterring honest complainants, from coming forward & ~~prosecuting~~ making reckless statements being made against them.

3) Submitted for orders of Dewan

Sd/ [illegible]

Secy

4)

The Chief Court has power to hold the enquiry under Section 20 of the Civil Courts Regn, and is perennially to

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GPB—10,000—10-6-14

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

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See 4. Cattle Act

See 14. Do.

to receive evidence. The enquiry may well be said to be a judicial proceeding and the witnesses were under obligation to speak the truth. Having failed to do, they have laid themselves open to be proceeded against for perjury. The charge seems prima facie quite sustainable.

The ~~chief~~ objection raised on the ground of expediency will be met if Capt. Obtaining Sanction prosecution is deferred till orders are passed in Mr Sneaton's and Gordon's case.

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GPB—50,000—5-8-15

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

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Application for
sanction must be made
hereinafter, for the reasons
stated in First Member's
minute, but it is not
necessary to act upon it
till something is settled about
the Municipality.

(2) In this view it
is suggested that the
Govt Advocate should be
permitted to proceed as
desired in his letter.

N Madhava Rao
Dewan) 28/8/16

5734
29.3.46

The draft d.o. reply to the Govt Advocate
may be approved. The view taken
by the First Member coincides with
that contained in the proposed reply

Dewan
30/3
Dewan)

Dewan's order on the draft

Please show to the 2nd
Member before issue.

Hes
1.4.16

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GPB—50,000—5-8-15

2646

C. S. 72
1.4.16.

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

As this report has now been received, I have made a slight verbal alteration in the draft.

Drees
1/4

(Second member)

This is only an intermediate reply, and it may be issued.

1/4/16

1.
1.4.16. 7

Drees Drees
1/4

Drees Drees
1/4

4-25

No. 9. 3964 8/1.4.16

It is clear that the persons whose prosecution is suggested by the Govt Advocate have withdrawn in the course of the enquiry in the Chief Court certain statements made by them previously & have even denied having made such statements. If the enquiry in question is a judicial proceeding then there are prima facie grounds to warrant a conviction. The question is one of some doubt, and is also alluded to in para 64

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GPB—50,000—5-8-15

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

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the Chief Judge's report. I think we may leave it to be decided authoritatively by the Chief Court when it is formally raised.

As regards the question of expediency touched upon in the note of the Asst Secy & the Govt Secy., I confess I do not see much force in the argument that a prosecution in the circumstances like the present will deter honest men from coming forward. "Honest" men, that is, men who come forward to speak truly that which they know, have nothing to fear. it is the man who hides the truth or tells what is not true against whom a prosecution for perjury is directed. To abstain from prosecuting such persons is simply to encourage them to make reckless statements in the full confidence that they can do so with impunity.

It will be seen from the last para of the ~~chief Judge's~~ report in question that the Chief Judge himself contemplates taking action against the witnesses concerned.

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—50,000—5-8-15

Cis 287-15 etc
2646

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

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I would therefore give the sanction applied for.
Dr Chandrasekhara
Dy 16

Dr Venkata Rao
Dy 16

Encl
Gaik enquiry
A reply may be sent to the Govt. Gaik Commissr if it is expedient to sanction the prosecution.
26/4

I have my dy in.
Dr Venkata Rao
Dy 26/4

Draft put up — If approved a file will be opened now?
29.4.16)
Dr Venkata Rao

Done
8/5/16

Dr Venkata Rao
Dy 25/4/16

13
8/5/16

P. S. O

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—50,000—5-8-15

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.	File No. 289 of 1915.
Serial No.	
1	From the Govt Advocate No 298 $\frac{22}{23}$-3-1916 Requests permission to apply for sanction to prosecute certain persons for an offence under Sec 193 I.P.C.
2	To The Govt. Advocate, No 3961. 1st April 1916 States that Govt will consider the question on its merits of the report of the Chief Court in the enquiry held against Sri. Srikanteswara Gowda.
3	To The Govt. Advocate No 4309 3rd May 1916 States that Govt consider it inexpedien to apply for sanction to prosecute the persons.

DIARY ... J 2646

URGENT.

Confidential.

Office of the Government Advocate in Mysore,

Bangalore dated, 22nd March 1916.

From,

C. S. Doraswami Iyer Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Government Advocate in Mysore, Bangalore.

To,

The Secretary to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore, General Department.

Sir,

With reference to Confidential, Government Order No.2902-5 dated the 27th January 1916, I have the honor to - state, that I presented the three cases selected by Government and prosecuted them before the Chief Court. The enquiry lasted from the 21st to the 28th February, both days inclusive, and the result of it, may perhaps be communicated to Government, shortly by the Chief Court.

In the course of the enquiry three witnesses viz., Chikke Gowda, Laxminarasappa and Ranga gave evidence on ---- solemn affirmation to the effect contained in the three ---- extracts hereto appended and marked A, B and C. These statements are clearly false as may be seen from the extracts marked D and E appended hereto. Whether the statement contained in

in extracts D & E is true or false, it is manifest that the statements contained in extracts A,B and C cannot be true.

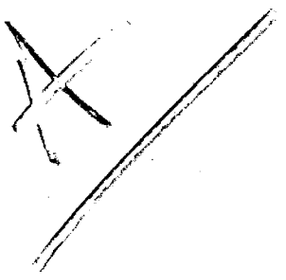
In these circumstances I propose to seek the sanction of the Chief Court under section 198 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to prosecute the said 3 witnesses for having given false evidence in the course of "Judicial - Proceedings" an offence punishable under section 193 I.P.C. That the proceedings in the course of which their depositions were taken are "Judicial Proceedings" there could be no doubt about, becuase the enquiry was held by the Chief Court and the witnesses were examined on solemn affirmation. I beg that you will be so good as to obtain the early sanction of Government to initiate the proceedings now suggested by me.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Government Advocate.



A.

I know the present Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, and Krishnaswami Iyengar, Sub Division Officer of Maddagiri: neither of them questioned me about this matter.

They did not ask Lakshminarasappa in my presence if I paid Rs.300 to the Munsiff for him.

Q. Did you not tell those officers that you paid Rs.300 for Lakshminarasappa to the Munsiff?

A. I did not say so like that. The Sub Division Officer asked Lakshminarasappa if he would set apart Rs.15,000 for some charitable purpose. Lakshminarasappa said nothing. He asked how much Lakshminarasappa had spent in the partition suit. Lakshminarasappa still said nothing Then they asked me how much was spent and for what. I said Rs.4000 or 5000 in Bangalore and Rs.300 in Maddagiri Munsiff's Court.

I said the Rs.300 spent in Maddagiri was in connection Lakshminarasappa's suit and the sanction case.

I said it was spent on Lawyers and travelling and this and that: other expenses.

I did not say I gave anything to the Munsiff. They did not ask me that.

They asked why Rs.15,000 should not be set apart - for charity and as Lakshminarasappa said nothing they - asked how much was spent in the litigation at Maddagiri and elsewhere.

I was not told I was sent for to be asked about -- Rs.300 paid by me in the sanction case.

The Police Superintendent Mr.Obeidulla came to Maddagiri Bungalow.

He

He questioned me: did ask me if I paid Rs.300/- to the Munsiff in this case: I said I did not: he told me I had already given a statement and if I stuck to it I - would not come to trouble and I could speak out without fear.

I went to the Bangalow as he sent for me. He asked if I knew anything about the Munsiff.

I told him the Deputy Commissioner and the Sub Dn: officer asked me how much had been spent on litigation.

I told him also what I said to them.

Then I asked what I was to say.

He said the Deputy Commissioner had reported I had said I paid Rs.300, and I was to state accordingly.

I said 'why should I say anything untrue. I am a - family man'.

He said don't be afraid: you must say according to that - according to the report.

He said also "you may mention to the Deputy Commissioner several things against Lakshminarasappa and we said that and came away.

And what are we to say now?

He said "Don't be afraid".

He said the report of the Deputy Commissioner is you paid Rs.300 to the Munsiff: and you must state accordingly.

Q. Did you state accordingly?

A. I was afraid and said nothing.

Nothing at all.

He wrote down in accordance with that report.
He copied out-every thing from the report:
He told me like that.

I said nothing.

I did not say what was in the report.

I know what the Superintendent wrote.

He told me.

He shewed me: he read it to me. He read it to me in Kannada.

(Mr.Srinivasa Iyengar objects under section 162 Crl. Pro. Code. Government Advocate says not a criminal trial. I think the Government Advocate is probably right as to the non-applicability of section 162: in any event it - does not apply to the present questions: no writing being put in).

It contained a statement that I gave Rs.300 to the Munsiff on behalf of Lakshminarasappa in the sanction case

I had never said so to any one.

I don't know how that statement got into that paper.

I know no one in the Munsiff's Court.

I saw the District Judge in Maddagiri.

I did not tell him I paid Rs.60 to the Munsiff.

The District Judge did not speak to me in Kanarese.

Sabhapathi Iyer asked me how much I spent.

I said I spent 50 or 60 rupees for court costs.

Sabhapathi Iyer questioned me how much I spent.

The Judge wrote something: I came away.

He only asked me one question "How much did you spend".

He also asked "Where did you get money".

I said I had sold sheep and got money.

Sabhapathi Iyer was there when the District Judge began to question me.

It is not true that I told the District Judge people generally are paying money for judgments in their favor, so I got afraid and paid Rs.60 and got judgment in my favor.

I did not tell the District Judge I went to the Munsiff's house with Vasudeviah and paid Rs.60 putting it on a table in the Munsiff's house.

I did not tell the District Judge I paid Rs.60 because my case was good and the Munsiff could give judgment for me for less than he could accept from the others.

My answers to the District Judge were not read over and translated to me.

Sabhapathi Iyer was in the room when I answered the District Judge's questions, and it is not true he was called in afterwards to identify me.

He was asked to state if I was the Ranga he referred to.

The police Superintendent also sent for me for 10 or 12 days. I went there.

He questioned me if I had not paid Rs.60.

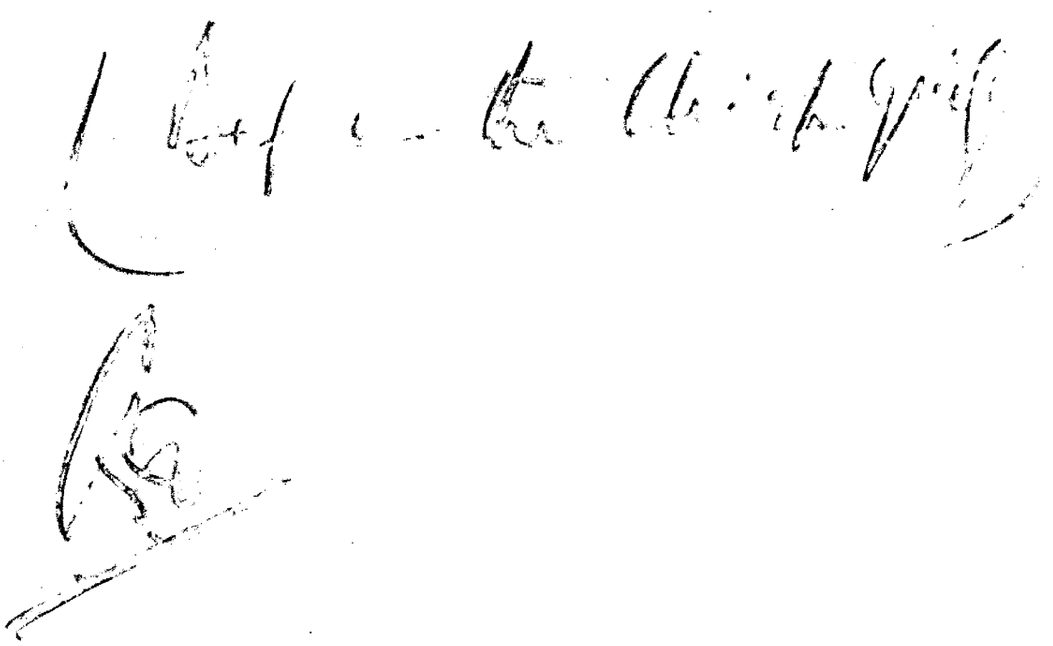
I said I paid nothing.

I did not make any statement.

I told him to copy out what the District Judge had written and I would sign it.

For 12 days daily he made me ~~to~~ go to him unnecessarily and out of disgust I told him to write what he liked or what the Judge had written. He translated to me all he wrote and questioned me if it was right.

I said it was not right. I did not say anything like that: I said I had spent Rs. 60 for costs, but they have taken it like that: anyhow I will sign and the Superintendent tortured me. The District Judge did not. I - came to Bangalore Monday last to the District Court.



C.

After the meeting, the Sub Division Officer was going in front and Chikke Gowda and I were together. The Sub Division officer asked me if my case was disposed of.

We told him it was disposed of.

He did not ask any further question, but went on with Chikke Gowda and I did not hear what they said.

They were speaking within my hearing.

Chikke Gowda was saying 300 rupees had been spent, for Court costs.

I was behind. He did not say for what court costs. He did not say for what purpose.

I did not tell Mr.Krishnaswami Iyengar I had spent Rs.300Ø- through Chikke Gowda for obtaining an order in my favor.

Chikke Gowda did not say he paid Rs.300 for fear I should be prosecuted.

That evening the Deputy Commissioner and the Sub - Division officer were together.

They asked us to follow them and we did so.

To the Sira beyond the Traveller's Bangalow. No one else was there.

I was not asked any questions by the Deputy Commissioner or by the Sub Division Officer.

They only questioned Chikke Gowda.

They questioned about this and that, about my partition suit &c.

I told the Deputy Commissioner all the trouble given to us by the Maddagiri Lawyers.

He asked me about the Mis. case.

He asked me "what about this case? What have you - spent"?

I did not say anything.

Chikke Gowda

Chikke Gowda answered. He said Rs.300 were spent - for court costs. I did spend Rs.300 for costs in that case. That is not in my account book. I do not know how Chikke Gowda spent it.

I gave Chikke Gowda Rs.300. About that sum.

I do not know how it was spent.
I did not ask him how it was spent.
He did not tell me how he spent it.

I do not know how much he paid the Lawyer. I did not ask him how much he paid the Lawyer.

I had given him money for all expenses, so I did not ask.

I did not ask him about the Court fee or anything. I asked for no details. Not even after the conversation with the Sub Division Officer.

The Deputy Commissioner and the Sub Division Officer asked me nothing.

They asked Chikke Gowda and he answered.

They did not ask for details of expenses.

They did not write anything then.

We were going talking together.

I did not tell the Deputy Commissioner that I did not want the payment to be made public so would not tell --- about it to the District Judge if asked.

Chikke Gowda said he would not tell the District - Judge.

The Deputy Commissioner said the District Judge is come: why should you not tell him what occured in this case and that case.

Chikke Gowda said I cannot say.

There was nothing secret about mentioning that --- Rs.300/- were spent for Court expenses.

Nothing shameful in admitting the expenditure.

I do not know why he said he would not tell.

I do not know anything in the matter, so how could I say I would tell.

It is not a fact that I refused to give any information.

I did not go before the District Judge. Nor did - Chikke Gowda go.

The Police Superintendent came to Maddagiri and -- sent me a notice.

I went and answered his questions.

Q. Did you answer truly?

A. He recorded what I ~~&&&&~~ said.

Q. Was it true what you said?

A. It was true.

He read out to me in Kanarese what he recorded. He asked me if it was correct.

I said the answers were correct on the 1st day.

He sent me another notice.

I went. I answered a question. He put me one and - replied.

He asked "did you ask Chikke Gowda to go and see the Munsiff?"

I said "I did not send him".

He read over to me that answer. That was all he read over.

On the 1st day when I was asked I said I had not seen the Munsiff at any time : "if there is anything at all it is only Chikke Gowda that has done it".

He said Chikke Gowda has told me he spent Rs.300 for you. What are you going to say?"

I said"If it is properly spent I agree to it".

I did not say Chikke Gowda spent Rs.300 for me to pay the Munsiff.

(This after much shilly shally and browbeating by me)

If he has paid Rs.300 I must owe him.

We have not struck an account.

I gave him Rs.300. He said Rs.300 in all were spent. Then I owe him nothing.

I said if it was spent properly I would pay it - because the Police Superintendent told me Chikke Gowda said he had paid Rs.300 for me.

I did not say I did owe Rs.300; only if he says I owe it I will pay it.

Before the

D.

About 4 P.M. the Deputy Commissioner informed me that Sowcar Lakshminarasappa and one Chikke Gowda of --- Sravantahalli had been sent for in connection with the sanction for prosecution case and had come in and/had admitted before Mr.Krishnaswami Iyengar that Chikke Gowda had paid Rs.300 to the Munsiff for Lakshminarasappa. We then went to the Annual Meeting of the Co-operative --- Society and on our return the Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Krishnaswami Iyengar had Lakshminarasappa and Chikke Gowda up to see if they would repeat their statements before the Deputy Commissioner and before me. About 7 P.M. the --- Deputy Commissioner came and told me that they had both admitted freely and fully before him that Chikke Gowda had paid Rs.300Ø- to the Munsiff for Lakshminarasappa in order to get the application for sanction to prosecute set aside but that they flatly refused to repeat this before me being afraid of the matter becoming public as it would become in a court of enquiry or trial.

Mr.Krishnaswami Iyengar Sub Division Officer states that the day before yesterday evening Lakshminarasappa of Kodlapur and his relative Chikke Gowda of Sravantahalli came in on his sending for them. In the presence of himself and of the Amildar yesterday morning they stated the whole facts of the case.

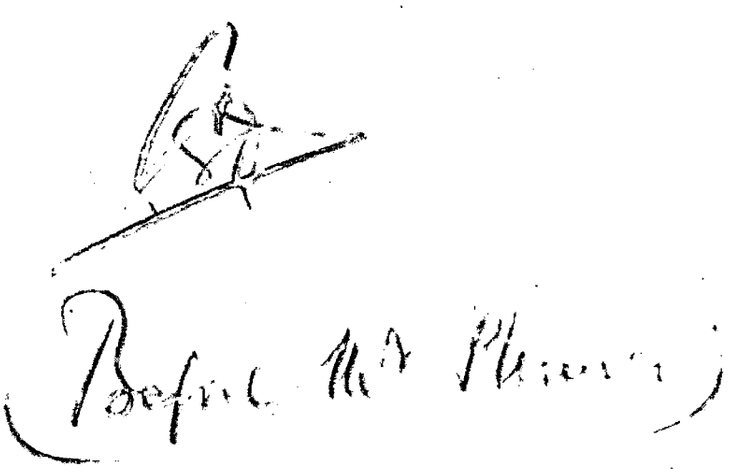
Lakshminarasappa. VS 1.Sanjeevamma.
2.Channasomayya.
3. Gangappa.

O.S.12 of 14-15 (Vide Casewar Analysis VI).

They stated that in that suit defendants won because the Munsiff had borrowed Rs.1000/- from the father of - defendants 2 and 3 and had not repaid it. That transaction is said to be in the defendant's accounts.

At the close of the case sanction to prosecute the Plaintiff for perjury was sought. While application - pending, Chikke Gowda interviewed the Munsiff who however

pretended that sanction must be granted. Chimme Gowda told him straight that it would look bad to grant it - seeing that the Munsiff had made defendants forego the Rs.1000 and pay Rs.400 in addition. Thus accused, the Munsiff stopped pretending and asked for Rs.500/-. --- Eventually Chikke Gowda paid Rs.300 on behalf of Lakshminarasappa and then the application for sanction was -- rejected.



They frightened me and advised me to spend some - money as the appeal will cost me more. I got much agitated since for appeal I had to go often to Bangalore and spend more money. I am poor. About a week prior to this I had sold 20 goats for Rs.60. I had this money with me. I took these 60 rupees and next morning sunday came to Maddagiri. Thavakodahalli is about 3 miles from Maddagiri. Sunday morning at about 8 A.M. when I went to Maddagiri I went straight to the Munsiff's court. I met Gumastha --- of the Munsiff's Court — Vasudeviah. I had known Vasudeviah. I told Vasudeviah that the opposite party had taken Rs.100 from Venkataramia that my case was not decided and that I did not know what they were going to do. Then Vasudeviah told me that I must do something to please the Munsiff. The name of the Munsiff is Mr. Sreecantesa Gowda. I told Vasudeviah that I had brought Rs.60. He showed me the Munsiff's house and told me to go in. I went in. The Munsiff was sitting on a Chair. I placed Rs.60 on the table in front of the Munsiff, prostrated, got up and stood folding my hands. The Munsiff counted the money and took it. I told him I was poor and that my case was a just one. He told me it does not matter, go away, I came away and informed Vasudeviah who was sitting near the Court. He also told me to go away. The Munsiff's house is quite close to the Court.

Ranga 2nd defendant states about the events of the 14th in conformity with the statements of Mr. Sabhapathi Iyer, Mr. Ranga Rao and Ugrappa.

He admits that he paid money to the Munsiff in spite of the Pleader's advice. He states that after - leaving Mr. Ranga Rao he went back to his village (tavakal halli is only some 12 miles from here) and there all the people told him that the Plaintiff was arranging to pay money and strongly advised him to arrange and pay something and make sure of his case. Ranga had Rs.60 with him in his house - proceeds of sale of goats. He took that money early next morning into Maddagiri and there Vasudeviah took him to the Munsiff's house.

Ranga went in and found the Munsiff -- seated at a table. He placed the Rs.60 on the table - and the Munsiff said it would be alright and Ranga went away. Ranga explains that the Munsiff took his Rs.60 in preference to the plaintiff's Rs.100 becuase the - plaintiff's was a very weak case while Ranga's was a very strong one.

(Before Mr Ranga)

G. R. S. 26]

File No. K 289 -15

Serial No. 2

*Diary No. of letter replied to*_____

No. J 3964

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *191* .

To

The Government Advocate

Bangalore,

Date of issue 7. 4. 1916

Signed by Mr. C. Sreenivasa Iyer

Sir,

With reference to your letter No J 23. 3. 1916, requesting permission to apply for sanction to prosecute Chikka Gowda, Lakshminarasappa and Ranga for an offence under S 193. I.P.C, I am directed to state that Government will consider the question on its merits.

over.

SUBJECT.

659/1/14

receipt of the report of the Chief Comm. [along with]
in the enquiry ~~which is being~~ held against
Mr. M. L. Sankaralingam Chetty under
Sec 20 of the Civil Courts Regulation.

Direct
Secy to Govt.,
Revenue Dept.

1.4.16.

Please show to the 2nd Member before issue

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—25,000—4-3-13

G. R. S. 26]

SUBJECT 115

Confidential

Section Ch

File No. 289-15

Serial No. 3

Diary No. of letter replied to

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *191* .

No. J 4309

Date of issue 3.5.1916

To

The Govt Advocate

Signed by Mr. C. Sreenivasa Iyer

Sir

In continuation of this Office letter J 3964 dy 18th April 1914 regarding the prosecution of Chicka Gowda and two others for offences under Sec 193 I.P.C. I am directed to state that Govt consider it inexpedient to apply for sanction for prosecution & grant the same

I have &c

115

for Secy

WL 1/5.